ARRIVAL OF THE RHODE ISLAND.

Interesting Reports from the Blockading Squadron.

NEWS FROM THE GULF.

The Expedition from Ship Island to Biloxi.

The Rebel Batteries at Pensacola Again Fired on by Fort Pickens.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

Operations of the Land and Naval Forces at Port Royal,

The gunboat Rhode Island arrived at Fortress Monro umber 28; Ship Island, December 31; Mobile Bar, umber 31; Fort Pickens, January 2; Key West ary 8, and Port Royal, January 12. She brings a

oft Ship Island for Biloxi, December 31. The result was not learned; but as the Rhode Island was leaving the The schooner Venus was captured off Galveston by the Rhode Island. She was bound from Point Isabel

Franklin, La., with a cargo of tin, copper, lead and cod, valued at ten thousand dollars. She was sent to

The rebel steamer Florida was inside Horn Island. The

by the Bloods Island. The west bound from Franking, L., with a cargo of the spoper, seal out the Franking. L., with a cargo of the spoper, and the spoper of the problems of the problems of the problems of the problems. The problems of the

engagement, appeared to have resoned its accustoment vigor, for it kept up a constant fire throughout the engagement.

Several of the squadron were present, but took no part in the fight, and it is as well they did not, for nothing could have been gained, and probably much would have been lost had they attempted to have opposed their wooden sides to stone walls and earthworks.

The bomburdment was the old story of fort against fort, at a distance too great for any decisive result. We gain nothing, yet expend a great amount of powder, shot and shell, and they the same. Apart from the burning of Warrington, the Navy Yard and Woolsey, I doubt if we have done them any injury worth speaking of; and as for Fort Pickens, it is as strong as before the first bombardment. There were but fow if any accidents worth recording during this affair. Colonel Brown, by way of bravado, suspended a light outside of the fort, that the rebels might better see where to fire at. What his reases were for se doing he alone knows. No doubt they swere good enea.

Leannet conceive what benefit can accrue from these bout handments, especially when we have no force to follow up any advantage we may gain. Colonel Brown is of appliced that, had he sive thousand additional troops, he acculated the Navy Yard and Forts McRao and Barrancas. Berhaps he might, but it remains to be seen if he can. I should think that he would wait until the required force vived before commencing active operations of any a first part of the rebels must be affectually selenced before commencing active operations of any a first part of the rebels must be affectually selenced before commencing active operations of any a first part of the rebels must be affectually selenced before

a street before commencing active operations of any kin do neething is certain, the forts and batteffers now the table of the street of the st

may account for the escape of the General Miramon, steamer, from that port, which I spoke of in my cast. At Fort Pickens the R. R. Cuyler and South Cardina, were stationed. The Mercedita had sailed to join the flagship of Apsiachicola, the Rohawk off St. Yarks, the bark Ethan Allen off Tampa, and the Guard at Tortugas. The addition of the vessels now here, those that have sailed during the past week, and those that are shortly to arrive to the Gulf squadron, will render it of formidable proportions, and will, I think, make it much more difficult than it has been to run the gaunited of the squadron. The Rhode leland, on her outward passage, on December 26, when off Berwick's Bay, captured the schooner Venus, from Point Isabel, bound to any port in the rebol States where also could effect an entrance. She was loaded with copper, lead and wool, and her cargo would be worth in our market about twelve thousand dollars—in Secessia more than double that amount no doubt. Her crew consisted of captain, mate and cook; besides which she had four passengers, all of whom are on board the Rhode Island. She had a rebel register and clearance, so that there will be no difficulty in effecting the condemnation and sale of both vessel and cargo.

Several changes are reported among the officers of the squadron. Lieutenant John E. Hart has been detached from the Vinconnes and ordered as First Lieutenant of the Santee. Lieutenant John E. Hart has been detached from the Vinconnes and ordered as First Lieutenant of the Santee. Lieutenant Knox, late of the Montgomery; Commander Aiden and Lieutenant Knox, late of the South Carelina, are on their way North, together with acting Lieutenant Hunter, Acting Masters Hopkinson and Devins, and several other junnior offiers, among them several engineers, for examination.

The most distinguished passenger is a young captain in the rebel array, who was picked up by one of our vessels, with three others, civilians, while on a fishing exoursion. He states that he is from Louisians; that his company

NEWS FROM PORT ROYAL.

OUR HILTON HEAD CORRESPONDENCE.

Arrival of a Lightship from New York—The Baltic at Port Arrival of a Lightship from New York—The Baltic at Port Royal Ferry—Arrival of Reinforcements for the Rebels— The South Carolinians Desire to Meet the Massachusetts Troops—Affairs at Tybee—The Effect of the Stone Fleet Blockade—Operations in the North Edisto—The Blockade of Stono Inlet—Deserters from the Robel Army—Their Statements—Presentation to Captain Eldridge, de., de. I avail myself of the opportunity to send a line by the steamer Rhode Island, which arrived this morning from Fort Pickans and the Gulf. She bears some in-

rom Fort Pickens and the Gulf. She bears some in teresting intelligence from our forces in that region which shows that they are active and inclined to keep the robels as busy as they can possibly desire. As she carries full details of the events of the past month from the Herald's specials there, it is unnecessary for me to attempt to give the news from that quarter.

The steamer McClolian, Capt. Gray, arrived yesterday from New York, with a fine lightship in tow, which is to be moored off Martin's Industry Shoals in a day or two. It is singular that the Lighthouse Board should have allowed so much time to clapse before placing a light at that important point. It will be the only light from the Capes of Virginia to Cedar Keys on the Atlantic coast,

The steamer Bibb, of the Coast Survey, arrived on Thursday, and will immediately enter upon the dutes assigned her. Capt. C. O. Bontelle, of the Survey corps, assumes command of her, and the Vixon will return to New York for much needed repairs. Capt. Boutelle is now engaged in surveying Broad river.

The McClellan brob, the a few Sunday Haralds of the 5th, and the rebel accounts of the Fort Royal Ferry affair of the lat are very amusing. If we were repulsed on the lat we were not aware of it; and we were equally ignorant of the fact that we had a second battle on the 2d. There is no doubt that we drove the rebels back on the 2d, but that was the result of the gamboats, shelling, and not owing primarily to the land forces. The reports we

sustained by the rebels is confirmed by the rebel admissions via Richmond, in the Herald of the 5th. Our total loss was three killed and eleven wounded, the two privates who have died since being embraced in the list of

have arrived at Port Royal Ferry and reinforced General Donaldson, who is now in command there. The rebels have received other reinforcements, and are now very

bonaldson, who is now in command there. The rebels have received other reinforcements, and are now very strong at that point.

A flag of truce was sent to Port Royal Ferry on Wednesday last, in charge of Dr. Kimball, Brigade Surgeon. The object was to exchange the body of a rebel soldier for that of one of our men, who was taken prisoner while wounded, and who subsequently died in the enemy's hands. Dr. Kimball was met by some rebel officers, who promised to carry his communication to the commanding officer, and return an answer on the following day, at twelve o'clock. On Thursday Dr. Kimball again crossed the ferry in a small boat, with a flag of truce, and was again met by a number of officers of the South Carolina regiments. They gave him a note from General Donaldson to General Stevens, covering a surgeon's certificate of the death of the private in their hands, and that the body was too much decomposed to exhume and exchange. Upon this reply being made known the body of the rebel soldier was returned to Beaufort, and decantly burled. The South Carolina inquired whether there were any Massachusetts regiments on the island, and if so, they expressed a great anxiety to have them placed in front, where they could cut them to pieces. They were assured that they would have an occasion to meet the New Englanders some of these days, and that they would not find them at all backward for a fight. The interview was very pleasant.

There is no news from Tybes. The rebels in Pulaski continue to throw shells upon the island, but no casualties have been reported. It is an innocent amusement for them, and if they can bear the expense we cannot complain.

We have discovered upon one of the salients of Fort

we have discovered upon one of the salients of Fors Pulaski a rided gun of heavy calibre, evidently one of the hundred pound Armstrong guns brought over by the Fingal. It possesses a great range, but the projectiles employed do not burst with any degree of certainty. The fire, however, is very accurate, and it may prove a bad customer for us when we have occasion to get within range. The robeshave several rifled guns of the most approved pattern, effending has well as robel construction. However, they are not likely to do us any particular damage, as we shall not trouble them—Fort Pulaski being one of these works that will not bear playing with.

By the way, does not that false report which appears in the Charleston Courier and the Mercury, in regard to the occupation of Station No. 4, on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, by a thousand of our troops, go to show that the reboles are either terribly alarms or that they have sustained a severe lose, and a disease of the false are into the county of the county of the papers from the vicinity of Richmond, and the importative character of the necessity for more troops in this quarter to resist our advance's as doubt less considered a sufficient excuse for the false of which the papers were gulty of. With all her brande and vaporings, the poor State of South Carolina be riemly reduced to the greatest straits, and is now demanded communication with rebellion, and finally spee a winter in Charleston itself. Nominally, she is the same cock State, but really she is the vertee craven a seri, ready to give up the contest after she recomplished its purposes. Although the upper works of the huiks have in a measure disappeared, in state, the state of a sund blow. Her day will come in a short don't spend the first of May in the city of Chauleston, it is protty well entite of sand, which has formed a bar sere s the channel at that point, and effectually closed it for at least twenty years to come. The main ship channel is morally closed. Until a careful surface, who will den

afterneon of that day a rebel steamer came down through one of the inland channels and passed in front of Stono Inlet. Commander Baich directed a ten-inch shell to be thrown at her; but it fell short, and after a second had been fired the steamer had crossed the inlet and entered a channel on the other side, escaping injury from our shelds. The steamer doubtlees brought down a reconnoitering party, but the fire of the Pocahoutas must have prevented the party from obtaining the desired end.

Soon after this little affair two batteries on Cole's Island opened fire on the Pocahoutas with reflectings, but all the shois dropped short. The enemy could not be reached by the guns of the Pocahoutas, and she withirew, after obtaining the desired information. While attempting to get within range she touched ground, but no injury was sustained by her. Commander Baich had the last fire, and stood out into deeper water, and came to anchor.

Nothing of importance occurred off Stono until yesterday, when so me deserters came on board, in a sail boat, from the reboil army. They represented themselves as Northern men in the rebel army, and asked protection. They were welcomed aboard by Commander Balch, who assured the mof his protection. They belonged to the Lucas artillery, commanded by Major Lucas, whose head-quarters were on Cole's Island. They had obtained a pass from the Capiain of Company A, of the battery, commersigned by Major Lucas, to go outside the bar to dredge for oysters, and to return by two o'clock P. M. After they had got outside they made rapid way for the Pocahoutas, and found an asylum there from rebeloppression. They give a great deal of important information in regard to the state of affairs at Stoto and throughout the State. The robe at a Stono have been sleeping on their arms for weeks, expecting the arrival of Barnside's expecition. They are in want of provisions, such as beef, sail and coffee. The deserters say that the Isabel, which ran the blockade some days since, suffered a good deal of damago from

GENERAL ORDERS-NO. 1.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 1.

HEADCARTERS, E. C. }

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Jan. 7, 1862.

The General Commanding desires to express his gratification at the good conduct exhibited by the troops under command of Brigadier General Stevens, when engaged en the lat instant, in capturing and destroying the enemy's batteries on the Coosaw river.

The conduct of this affair, confirms him in the convietion that our troops, when ordered to march ahead, will knew no obstacle, and will promptly and in good order penserate was rever ordered.

The thanks of the Commanding General are specially due to Brigadier Gefferal Stevens, for the energy and good judgment eviced in the preparation and prosecution of this affair.

To Flag Officer Dupont, commanding blockading squadron, and to Commander R. C. P. Bedgers, commanding the naval portion of this expedition, and the officers and men under his command, the thanks of the country and the srmy are likewise due. The energy, alacrity and efficiency which supported the land torges on this occa-

"Poar Royal, S. C., Jan. 1, 1862."

"Poar Royal, S. C., Jan. 1, 1862."

The value of the article is over \$100, and it is a well deserved gift, for no man did more than Captain Eldridge to further the successful trip of the fleet from Hampton Roads to Port Royal.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Passage of the Fortification Appropriation Bill in the House.

The House Resolution in Favor of Imposing Taxes Adopted by the Senate.

Mr. Cameron's Appointment as Minister to Russia Confirmed.

Important Changes in the Government Printing Department,

ke.,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1862. GENERAL M'CLELLAN AT HIS POST. General McClellan has resumed the active discharged the duties of his office. He was closeted to-day

Tribune, that Messrs. Bright, Bayard and Kennedy spoke against, and Messrs. Doolittle and Collamer in favor, of General Cameron's confirmation, in executive session,

Senators took any part in the debate yesterday, and Senators Bright and Bayard did not vote at all on the opposition to the confirmation of General Cameron is in-dicative of a strong effort to prevent the confirmation of

night, and reports that the Anacostia yesterday bom-barded the rebel battery at Cockpit Point, with what result has not, as yet, been ascertained. The rebels fired four shells at the steamer with the usual result—no

Shipping Point were firing at the Pensacola, or Sunday morning, though their shot and shell could no touch the vessel they were aimed at, one of the shells went on shore at Budd's Ferry and killed a soldier belonging to Hooker's division. The poor fellow was sleeping in his tent, when the random shot cut him in two, mak regiment to which he belonged, could not be ascertained.

THE FORTIFICATION APPROPRIATION BILL. The Fortification bill, which passed the House to-day, makes the following appropriations for the year ending

For Fort Montgomery, at the outlet of Lake Cham- plain, New York\$100,00
plain, New York\$100,00
For Fort Knox, at the narrows of the Penobscot
river, Maine
river, Maine
bor. Mame
For fort Warren, Boston harbor 75.66
For fort Winthrop, Boston harbor 50.00
For fort at New Hedford harbor
For fort at Willett's Point, opposite Fort Schuy-
ler, New York
For fort on the site of Fort Tompkins, Staten
Island, New York
For fort at Sandy Hook, N. J
For Fort Delaware, Delaware river
For Fort Carroll, Baltimore harbor
For Fort Calhoun, Hampton Roads
For Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida
For Fort Jefferson, Garden Key, Florida 200,00
For fort at Fort Point, San Francisco Bay, Cal 200,000
For fort at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco Bay,
For fort at Alcaeraz Island, San Francisco Bay,
California
For contragencies of fortineations, including held
works
For bridge trains and equipage for armies in the
field
For tool and siege trains for armies in the field 250,00
The following appropriations are for the year ending
June 30, 1862:
No the Could offer an A. W. the

Total.....\$5,960,000 RELEASE OF CAPTAIN YOUNG, OF THE CALIFORNIA

REGIMENT.

Capt. T. G. Young, of the California regiment, who was involved in a difficulty in Gen. Stone's division a short time ago, and placed under arrest, has been released by an order from the Secretary of War. He was examined to day by the Committee on the Conduct of the

Twenty-times republicans and fifty-four democrats and iniconsts voted to confirm Representative Lehman in his

amine and report as to the compensation of all officers of the government, &c., has reported a bill in relation to the government, ac., has reported that he government, ac., has reported the government printing, which completely abolishes the Congressional Glote, and transfers it to the Superintend, ent of Public Printing, who is created not only printer, but stationer and newspaper publisher general for the whole government. This bill provides that all print ing, engraving, lithographing, electrotyping and binding, of whatever description, and all blank books or blanks, of whatever kind or character, required by either House of Congress, the Executive and Judicial departments of the government, the Coast Sur-vey and the Court of Claims, shall be executed and manufactured in the government printing office. The chiefs of every department of the government are required to fur-nish the Superintendent of Public Printing with estimates nish the Superintendent of Public Frinting with estimates of the stationery and materials required in each department for each fiscal year, and to make requisitions upon him for materials and work to be done. The Superintendent of Public Printing is to contract for all the materials and to employ workmen skilled in each of the branches of printing. lithographing, engraving, electrotyping and binding. It is also provided that the President shall have his annual Globe, which shall contain the debates in Congress in full abstracts of reports of committees, the annual reports of the President and heads of departments, the acts and reso intions of Congress, the resolutions of each House, and an index of the contents. The Superintendent of Public Print-ing, and every person employed by him, is prohibited from having any interest, direct or indirect, in any con tract or agreement to furnish any materials for the printing establishment, under the penalty of imprisonment in five years and a fine of five thousand dollars.

REDUCING THE EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT. the Government expect to make a reduction of about \$4,000,000 in the army roll, \$200,000 or \$300,000 in the expenses of Congress, and large amounts in the matter of printing and the navy; also in the United States courts other large cities. The whole amount of the matter is that there will be introduced a series of measures to

BRANCH POST OFFICES IN CITIES. BRANCH POST OFFICES IN CITIES.

The bill which passed the House to-day, relative to the establishment of branch post offices in cities, authorizes and directs the Postmaster General if, in his judgement, the public interest or convenience may require it, to establish one or more branch post offices to facilitate the operations of the post office in any city or place, which, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, may require such an additional accommodation for the convenience of the insulations and it shall be desired the duty of the the innabitants; and it shall be deemed the duty of the Postmaster General to prescribe the rules and regulations for the branch post office which may be established.

The Postmaster General is also authorized to charge one cent in addition to the regular postage for every let-ter deposited in any branch post office to be forwarded by mail from the principal office, and which shall be prepaid by stamp; and one cent for every letter delivered such branch office for delivery, except by request of the seed the receipts on account thereof.

Memorials urging the confirmation of Thomas Francis Meagher as Brigadier General have been sent to the

Military Committee to-day from the New York Sixty-ninth and Eighty-eighth regiments, and the two bat-teries attached to the Iriah brigade. General Shields also addressed a letter with the same request to the chairman of the committee, Senator Wilson. Colone Meagher had an interview with the committee this morning, and on learning from them the part Genera officers, visited the General at his hotel, where Colonel for his generous conduct. Colonel Meagher also thanked the General warmly. General Shields replied briefly that he did not know that Colonel Meagher was sware that such a letter had been sent to the chairman of the comto do anything in his power to secure the confirmation of his appointment. There had been hints that their interest clashed in this matter, but he had not even tolerated any man who was disposed to approach him with such a suggestion. After expressing the kindest feelings towards Colonel Meagher, General Shields addressed some pertinent remarks to the officers of the brigade, reminding them that it was their duty to exert all their energies in behalf of the country, and that the foundation of all success is work. He urged them not to neglect the work necessary for preparation. He would add another suggestions, if he dared—banish liquor from the camps. Let us, he said, be temperance men until the war was over, and then we can be jolly once more. The interview was a private one, and was very pleasant to all

The House Committee on Naval Affairs have before them the subject of the employment of workmen and will soon report whether any further legislation is neces.

The President, upon the application of the delegation from New York, to-day appointed Major A. Doubleday a ARREST OF A FUGITIVE PROM PLATES

Wm. Lee, Chief of Police, of Elmira, New York, arrested here last night Robert Turner, on the charge of making a deadly assault on Officer Hunt, a policeman of Elmira Turner is one of the four ruthlans arrested by Lee last summer on suspicion of knocking down and robbing a British marine officer. Lee left with his prisoner for TAX BILLS IN PREPARATION.

Parties are busily at work here in preparing data upon

juxury for the production of revenue. It is probable that a system nearly like that of England will be estab-ARRIVAL OF CONTRABANDS AT GEN, M'CALL'S CAMP

Two contrabands, a middle aged man and a boy about thirteen years old, this morning came within the picket lines of General McCall's division. Both were nearly sent to this city. PAYMENT OF THE TROOPS.

Several regiments across the river were paid off to day. Among these paid were Mett's battery, and the Four-teenth New York Volunteers, Colonel McQuade. REFECTS OF THE COLD WEATHER ON THE TROOPS

It has been so icy and slippery to day that none of the regiments across the Potomac were called out for drill. Evening parades were held as usual.

General Fremont is preparing an elaborate statement in reference to the charges made against his administration of the Department of the West, which is to be presented to the Committee on the Conduct of the War. It is said that a majority of the committee are friends of General Fremont, and it is expected that they will, if possible, give him every advantage in the process of white, weaking his case. washing his case.

The New Virginia Legislature.

WHELING, W. V., Jan. 17, 1862.

The bill known as the Fennsylvania Central Railros

bill, was defeated in the lower house of the Legislatu

to-day by a vote of 24 to 9.

The Prize Commissioners' Office.

Jan. 17.—In the Matter of the Prize Schooner Henry C.

Middleton.—By order of Judge Betts the proofs impreparatorio in this case were re-opened for the purpose of
taking the evidence of Henry Barkley, who was released
from Fort Lafayette for that purpose. The case is now
ready to be placed on the extender of the Prize Court.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

WARRINGTON, Jan. 17, 1862.

THE NEW ENATOR FROM MICHIGAN.

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., presented the credentials of Hon. Jacob M. Howard, Senator elect from Michigan, in place of Mr. Bingham, deceased.

Mr. Howard, (rep.) of Mich., appeared and took the oath.

Several petitions in favor of the ____ancipation of the

THE ARMY CONTRACTORS. Mr. TRUMBULL, (rop.) of Ill., presented a petition from Mr. C. L. Sandford, who represents himself as a contractor with Messrs. Cummings and Tucker. He says that he received information from the War Department that they (Cummings and Tucker) were authorized to act, but is now surprised to learn that Mr. Cameron says—"that the heads of the bureaus made all the contracts." Mr. Sandford asks the passage of a law to legalize the contracts made, so as to prevent loss to honest contractors. The petition was referred.

Mr. Wilmot, (rop.) of Pa., presented a petition asking for the employment of homeopathic physicians in the army.

Mr. Collawer, (rep.) of Vt., from the Committee on Post Offices, reported back the House bill in relation to the lotters of sailors and marines.

The bill extends the privilege of sending letters not prepaid to sailors and marines.

The bill was passed.

The life in the latter and marines.

The bill was passed.

The life in the latter in the Committee on Finance, reported back the House joint resolution declaratory of the purpose of Congress to impose a tax.

Mr. Carlies, (Union) of Va., ebjected to its consideration, but subsequently withdrew the objection, and it was passed, by yeas, 30; nay, Mr. Powell.

Mr. Dixon, (rep.) of Conn., from the Committee on Contingent Expenses, reported back the resolution to pay Mr. Stanton the usual compensation and mileage.

Mr. Hale, (rep.) of N. H., said that Mr. Stanton had already received one mileage.

Mr. Frankonen moved to amend the resolution so as to make it exclusive of mileage.

This was agreed to, and the resolution passed.

REMOVAL OF ARMY BARRIESS.

Mr. FORT. (rep.) of Vt., from the Committee on Public.

This was agreed to, and the resolution passed.

Mr. Foor, (rep.) of Vt., from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported a resolution ordering the removal of army bakeries from the Capitol.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill in relation to the volunteer service in any particular State.

Mr. TRIMBULLOGECED STATON BAKES.

Mr. TRIMBULLOGECED STATON BAKES.

Mr. TRIMBULLOGECED STATON BAKES.

Mr. TRIMBULL Also offered a resolution to pay one thousand dollars out of the Contingent Fund for the funeral expenses of the late Senator Baker. Referred.

PAY OF THE REST MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

Mr. TRUMBULL Also offered a resolution in relation to the pay of the first Sanators and representatives from Minnesota.

DEGANIZATION OF THE ARTILLERY.

Mr. BROWNING, (rep.) of Ill., introduced a bill for the better organization of the artillery of the army of the United States. Referred.

EXECUTIVE SERSION.
On motion of Mr. SUMMER, the Senate then went into recutive session.

Upon the opening of the doors the Senate adjourned till Monday.

House of Representatives.
Washington, Jan. 17, 1862.

Mr. Thank, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill transferring the ponitentiary building of the District of Columbia to the War Department, for the use of the Arsenal.

On motion of Mr. Farrow, (rep.) of N. T., over one hundred bills from the Court of Claims were referred to the

renewal of the patent process for hulling wheat, the pa-tentee having by mistake failed to make his application for that purpose within the time prescribed by law. The patent expires on the 4th of March next.

The bill was pussed by twenty-four majority.

Mr. Duxin also reported a bill for extension of the pa-tent of John G. Mine, for an improvement in the manu-facture of lampblack, the consideration of which was postmented.

The resolution of the majority of the committee, as thus amended, was then agreed to.

BLANCH FORT OFFICES IN CITIES.

Mr. ALLEY, (rep.) of Mass., from the Post Office Com-mittee, reported a bill authorizing the establishment of branch post offices in dities. Passed.

The forther consideration of the report was postponed.

THE WEST FOINT ACADEMY APPROPRIATION RELA.

Mr. SINVENS, (rep.) of Pa., from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for the support of the West Polot Military Academy, and on his motion the committee obtained leave to sit during the sessions of the House. He took this occasion to explain the reasons whe had been informed that numerous libelling letter writers had been informed that whill. The committee, however, are gathering facts and work for hours after attending to business in this hall. He desired to say that the criticisms and libels of the press would not make them move one minute faster than a due regard to the public interests will permit.

Mansial Lamon Turned out of the House.

Mr. FENION, (rep.) of N.Y., rising to a question of privilege, inquired by what rule Marshal Lamon occupied a place on the floor of this House.

The SPERAKER replied that he was not aware of such a rule, and had no doubt the Doorkeeper would enforce the rules.

Mr. Kennong, (rep.) of H., inquired whether the en-

rules.

Mr. KELLOGO, (rep.) of Ill., inquired whether the enforcement of the rules was to operate on the Marshal only? He did not see anybody interfering with the business of the House. Then, why should Mr. Lamon be made an exception, when others, not members, were also on the floor?

The STRANER directed the Doorkeeper to enforce the rules, and expressed the hope that numbers would not hereafter inest on introducing their friends here.

Marshal Lamon, who was standing near the main door, then retired.

Passed.

AREY HORSE CONTRACTS.

Mr. HOLMAN, (rep.) of Ind., from the Committed Army Contracts, reported a resolution, which was a ed, calling on the Secretary of War to communite the committee a copy of the contract for the purch borses for Colonel Williams' cavalry regiment not be contracted.

Mr. STERLE, (rep.) of N. J., of the same committee, re-ported a resolution to inquire into several orders on con-tracts—one for fifty thousand and another for twenty-five thousand Enfeld rifles; whether these contracts have been extended or annulled, and whether they have been sold or offers made to sell them, &c. The House here adjourned until Monday.

Incia Corron.—The treasurer of the Naumkong (Mass.) Mill, in his annual report, states that be has imported a small lot of India cotton, which cost seven pence sterling, and laki down in our ports at or under eighteen costs a pound. Sluce making this purchase he has found that the higher grades of India cotton are of better quality than he had heretofore supposed, and has sent an order for the control of the